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## Correspondence.

### Mr. Adams to Mrs. Adams.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1776.  
The information you give me of our friend's refusing his appointment, has given me much pain, grief, and anxiety. I believe I shall be obliged to follow his example. I have not fortune enough to support my family, and what is of more importance, to support the dignity of the exalted station. "It is too high and lifted up for me, who delights in nothing so much as retreat, solitude, silence, and obscurity. In private life, no one has a right to censure me for following my own inclinations in retirement, in simplicity and frugality; but in public life every man has a right to remark as he pleases; at least he thinks so."

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony:

"That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent states; and, as free and independent states, they have, and of right ought to have, full power to make war, conclude peace, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which other states may lawfully do."

You will see, in a few days, a declaration, setting forth the causes which impelled us to this revolution, and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and Man. A plan of confederation will be taken up in a few days.

When I look back to the year 1701, and recollect the argument concerning writs of assistance, in the superior court, which I have hitherto considered as the commencement of the controversy between Great Britain and America and run through the whole period from that time to this, and recollect the series of political events, the chain of causes and effects, I am surprised at the suddenness and greatness of this revolution.

The small-pox has ruined the American army in Canada, and of consequence the American cause. A series of disasters has happened there, partly owing to the indecision at Philadelphia, and partly to the mistake and misconduct of our officers in that department. But the small-pox, which infected every man we sent there, completed our ruin, and compelled us to evacuate that important province. We must, however, regain it some time or other.

My countrymen have been more successful at sea, in driving away all the men of war completely out of Boston harbor, and in making prizes of a great number of transports and other vessels.

We are in daily expectation of an armament before New-York, where if it comes, the conflict must be bloody. The object is great which we have in view, and we must expect a great expense of blood to obtain it. But we should always remember that a free constitution of civil government cannot be purchased at too dear a rate, as there is nothing, on this side the new Jerusalem, of equal importance to mankind.

It is a cruel reflection, that a little more wisdom, a little more activity, or little more integrity, would have preserved us Canada, enabled us to support that trying conflict, at a less expense of men and money. But irretrievable disarrangements, ought to be lamented no further than to enable and stimulate us to do better in future.

Your colleagues, Hall and Gwynne, are here in good health and spirits, and as firm as you yourself could wish them. Present my compliments to Mr. Houston. Tell him the colonies will have republics for their governments, let us lawyers, and your divine,\* say what we will.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem and respect, sir, your sincere friend and most humble servant,

JOHN ADAMS.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq. of Georgia.

Zebulon.

### Mr. Adams to Mr. Chase.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1776.

DEAR Sir—Your favor this morning gave me much pleasure, but the generous and unanimous vote of your convention gave me much more. It was brought into Congress this morning, just as we were entering on the great debate. That debate took up most of the day, but it was an idle expence of time, for nothing was said, but what had been repeated and hackneyed, in that room, before a hundred times, for six months past.

In the committee of the whole, the question was carried in the affirmative, and reported to the house. A colony desired it to be postponed until to-morrow, when it will pass by a great majority, perhaps with almost unanimity; yet I cannot promise this, because one or two gentlemen may possibly be found, who will vote point blank against the known and declared sense of their constituents. Maryland, however, I have the pleasure to inform you, behaved well—Paca, generously and nobly.

Aha, Canada! we have found misfortune and disgrace in that quarter—evacuated at last—transports arrived at Sandy Hook, from whence we may expect an attack in a short time—New-York or New-Jersey—and our army not New-Jersey as we could wish. The militia of New-Jersey and New-Hampshire, no so ready as they ought to be.

The Romans made it a fixed rule never to send or receive ambassadors, to treat of peace with their enemies while their affairs were in an adverse or disastrous situation. There was a generosity and magnanimity in this, becoming freemen. It flowed from that temper and those principles which alone can preserve the freedom of a people. It is a pleasure to find our Americans of the same temper. It is a good symptom, foreboding a good end.

If you imagine that I expect the declaration will ward off calamities from this country, you are mistaken. A bloody conflict we are destined to endure. This has been my opinion from the beginning. You will certainly remember my decided opinion was, at the first congress, when we found that we could not agree upon an immediate non-exportation, that the contest could not be settled without blood-shed, and that if hostilities should once commence, they would terminate in an incurable animosity between the two countries. Every political event since the 19th of April, 1775, has confirmed me in this opinion.

If you imagine that I flatter myself with happiness and balacony days, after a separation from Great Britain, you are mistaken again. I don't expect that our new governments will be as quiet as I could wish, nor that happy harmony, confidence, and affection, between the colonies, that every good American ought to study, labor, and pray for, for a long time. But Freedom is a counterbalance for poverty, discord, and war, and more. It is your hard lot and mine to be called into life, at such a time; yet even these times have their pleasures.

JOHN ADAMS.

Mrs. CHASE.

### From the Portsmouth Gazette.

#### INTERCEPTED LETTER.

We copy the following letter of the late Ex-President Adams, from the British Political Magazine, of July, 1781. The letter was written to Thomas Cushing, Esq., while Mr. Adams was ambassador at Amsterdam, and forwarded by the way of France; but unfortunately it was intercepted by the vessel being captured on her passage and sent into the Magazin by some abusive remarks on Mr. Adams, and others, who were then taking an active part in our revolutionary contest.—After styling Mr. Adams the "rebel Ambassador," it says, "that in taking to the law and politics, he spoiled an able ploughman or porter, though the trade of a butcher would have better suited the bloody bent of his mind?"

Amsterdam, Dec. 15, 1780.

DEAR CUSHING—I write to you on the 2d instant by way of France, under cover, to Congress; but our friend Heartwell, delivered me your despatches going out by the way of St. Eustatia, may get this letter to you sooner than the other. You will have heard of the unfortunate capture of poor Laurens, with his papers, and the British Ambassador's Memorial to the States General in consequence thereof. What it may produce, is yet doubtful, though the general opinion here is, that it will be nothing alarming. Sir Joseph Yorke has presented a second memorial, but you may depend upon it the States will not be bullied into anything.

It is thought that England will not at this conjuncture widen the breach with the Republic; but, even if they should, it will do us no harm for them to have more enemies to contend with. A rash step taken by them at this time, when all the powers of Europe are jealous of them, and favorably inclined to American Independence, may prove their entire ruin.

Our independence is considered here as established. The Empress of Russia has already, in effect, taken a decided part in our favor, and other European nations are well inclined to support our cause.

In this city, we have many powerful friends, who, as well as all Europe, disdain the pride of the British Ministry, which is not less conspicuous in the Memorials presented to their High Mightinesses; than it was in the answer returned to the petition of Congress. Pride, indeed, seems to be endemic to that nation; but I think it won't be long before we see its downfall.

I protest I see no ground for your gloomy apprehensions. You talk of the difficulty of recruiting the army, the depreciation of Congress notes, the complaints of public creditors, and the flood of counterfeit money among you, &c. These doubts and fears are really provoking, and the source of them only in your own irresolute breast. Can you expect to gain your point, or accomplish any thing great, without the common incidents of war?

Compare yourselves with other countries and see their exertions for things of much moment. England, for example, at the beginning of this war, was a hundred and thirty millions in debt, and yet the British Ministry, merely to gratify their pride, involved their country in an expense of twenty millions per ann. more.

This causes a depreciation of their money, and complaints among their creditors, who have quite as much reason as yours, most of them having already sunk forty per cent. of their capital. Shall we then, who have our all at stake, talk of burthens and the perplexities of a paper medium?

Different nations have different modes of raising money for the public expenditure, which is usually done according to the genius of the people and the form of their government—most of those in Europe have occasionally wished that our enterprise in Canada would be defeated; that the colonies might be brought into danger and distress, between two fires, and be thus induced to submit. Others really wished to defeat the expedition to Canada, lest the conquest of it should elevate the minds of the people too much to harken to the terms of reconciliation which they believed would be offered us. These jarring views, wishes, and designs, occasioned an opposition to many salutary measures which were proposed for the support of that expedition, and caused obstructions, embarrassments, and studied delays, which have finally lost us that province.

All these cases, however, in conjunction, would not have disappointed us, if it had not been for a misfortune which could not have been foreseen, and perhaps could not have been prevented—I mean the prevalence of the small-pox among our troops. This fatal pestilence completed our destruction. It is a frown of Providence upon us, which we ought to lay to heart.

But on the other hand, the delay of this declaration to this time has many great advantages attending it. The hopes of reconciliation, which were fondly entertained by multitudes of honest and well meaning, though short-sighted and mistaken people, have been gradually, and at last totally extinguished. Time has been given for the whole people naturally to consider the question of independence, and to ripen their judgment, dissipate their fears, and allay their hopes, by discussing it in the newspapers, conventions, committees of safety and inspection—in town and county meetings, as well as private conversations; so that the whole people, in every colony, have now adopted this new arrangement; the better to serve the purposes of despotism; the captors of British property obliged to disgorge; a debt of four millions sterling to be paid by the British merchants to settle old scores; your fishery restrained and put under new regulations; forfeited estates returned to their former owners; door open for innumerable law suits for illegal payments; the property of the whole Continent set atnaught; and after all, are you sure our great Ally would consent to it? In truth, I can see nothing short of Independence that can settle it, without the remedy being more fatal than the disease.

It is true, I believe, what you suggest, that Lord North showed a disposition to give up the contest, but was diverted from it not unlikely, by the representation of the Americans in London, who in conjunction with their friends in America, have been thorns to us indeed on both sides the water; but I think their efforts might have stopped on your side, if the executive officers had not been too timid in a point which I so strenuously recommended at first, namely, to FINE, IMPRISON, and HANG all criminal to the cause, without favor or affection. I foresaw the evil that would arise from that quarter, and wished to have timely stopped it.

Lord North showed a disposition to give up the contest, but was diverted from it not unlikely, by the representation of the Americans in London, who in conjunction with their friends in America, have been thorns to us indeed on both sides the water; but I think their efforts might have stopped on your side, if the executive officers had not been too timid in a point which I so strenuously recommended at first, namely, to FINE, IMPRISON, and HANG all criminal to the cause, without favor or affection. I foresaw the evil that would arise from that quarter, and wished to have timely stopped it.

I would have HANGED my own brother, if he had taken a part with our enemy in this contest.

I believe there never was an instance of such delusion as those people are under to sacrifice their country, their interest, and their best connections, to side with people who neither reward or thank them; and I have good authority to say, that a



## THE BOWER.

### THE INVOCATION.

Answer me, burning Stars of night!  
Where is the Spirit gone,  
That past the reach of human sight  
Even as a breeze hath flown?  
—And the Stars answer'd me—"We roll  
In light and power on high;  
But, of the never-dying soul,  
Ashes that cannot die!"  
  
O, many-toned and chainless Wind!  
Thou art a wanderer free;  
Tell me if thou its place can find,  
Far over mount and sea?  
—And the Wind murmur'd in reply—  
"The blue deep I have cross'd,  
And met its barks and billows low,  
But not what thou hast lost!"  
  
Ye Clouds that gorgeously repose  
Around the setting sun,  
Answer! have ye a home for those  
Whose earthly race has run?  
—The bright Clouds answer'd—"We depart,  
We vanish from the sky;  
Ask what is deathless in the heart,  
For that which cannot die!"  
  
Speak, then, thou Voice of God within,  
"Though of the deep low tone!  
Answer me through life's restless din,  
Where is the Spirit flown?  
—And the voice answer'd—"Be thou still!  
Enough to know is given;  
Clouds, Winds, and Stars, their task fulfil,  
Thine is to trust in Heaven!" F. H.

BY MRS. HEMANS.

"It is but pride wherewith  
To his fair son the father's eye doth turn,  
Watching his growth: aye, on the boy he  
looks.  
The bright, glad creature, springing in his  
path,  
But at the heir of his great name—the young  
And stately tree, whose rising strength ere  
long  
Shall bear his trophies well. And this is love!  
This is man's love!—What marvel! You  
ne'er made  
Your breast the pillow of his infancy,  
While to the fulness of your heart's glad  
heavings,  
His fair cheek rose and fell! and his bright  
hair  
Wav'd softly to your breath! You ne'er kept  
watch  
Beside him, till the last pale star had set,  
And allorn, all dazzling as in triumph broke  
'On your dim, weary eye! Not yours the face,  
Which early faded, through fond care for  
him;  
Hung o'er his sleep, and duly as Heaven's  
light,  
Was there to greet his wakening! You ne'er  
smooth'd  
His couch—ne'er sung him to his rosy rest;  
Caught his last whisper, when his voice from  
yours  
Had learned soft utterance—pressed your  
lips to his  
When never parched it—hushed his wayward  
cries  
With patient, vigilant, never-wearied love!  
No! these are Woman's tasks—in these her  
youth,  
And bloom of cheek, and buoyancy of heart,  
Steal from her all unmarked!"

## THE OLI.

[From the American Traveller.]

Tour down the Ohio, to Kentucky.—1817.

BY ARTHUR SINGLETON, ESQ.

From Maysville to Lexington there was no mail-coach; thus having bespoken my trunk and cloak, a wheel portage, on the second morning, mounted upon my own hired horse, I loosed the reins for Lexington, sixty miles interiorly. Anon, I delayed a moment to wonder at a man in the street, in a brown roundabout, with a cane in his hand, who acted very strangely. He would give a little run; then hop, hop, hop; then jump as if he was going to jump over the sun; then halt short, and stand awhile. Then again, he would strain, and pull up his clothes, as if pinned to the ground; then, all at once, give another jump of two or three yards; then run a rod or two; and then halt short again. I was informed, that he was an unfortunate man, who belonged to the town, that his name was Benlowes, and that he was thought by the boys, and by himself, to be possessed; but that his physicians knew that his system was only less nervous than nervous.

As I was leaving the suburbs of the town, there came a slight skreen of snow; or, more poetically, the witches were picking their awns in the air. During this, I met two old walkers, with a low cart and pony, which appeared to uphold a kind of puppet-show, comic, with two d. adipose, and asthetic, two pair of spectacles; and the woman, a tall strapping dame, in blowing trowsers, with two red umbrellas, one held over the other to cover the holes. A few miles onward, the roads began to be, at times, pasture deep in clay; though under a three day's sun, they became, as St. Patrick might say, as dry as a fish. The next thing I passed, was an ox-wain, the grooms-man riding the hinder near ox, upon a saddle. Upon entering a small village, after two hours trotting, as I went by a plain-roofed tabernacle, where was a loud morning exhortation by an itinerant, I turned up for a moment. Just by the outside of the threshold of the main door, sat two topheavy, tattered, wayfaring pilgrims. The itinerant was proving to his hearers, that Eve had the symbols of the ten commandments in her apple, over the seed-vessels; when, as the zeal within increased, the shrivelled short pilgrim said to the blowzy stout pilgrim: "That's very great preaching, Col. Greene." "That's none of your business, Fitzgibbons," retorted the other drily. "Ah, Fitz," continued the Colonel, "you was born rich, but you will die poor." "Bah," replied Fitz, "bah, bah, bah; and I should be rich again, if my grandfather had never had any children, only grandchildren."

A few miles further onward, meeting a pedler, I asked him, how much per cent, he gained on his wares? Said he, "I do not know any thing about your per cents; but when I buy a thing for one dollar, and sell it again for two, I think I am doing pretty well." The Kentuckians dread these Yankee pedlers—for come from where they will, they call them Yankees—with their wooden clocks, their wooden candles, their wooden nutmegs, and their wooden other things. In truth, they are most of them sharpers, and scandalize the New England States. One of these pedlers once could not receive payment

for his ware, without taking a bushel of millet seed. So, next day, as carting along, a planter observing the seed, wondered what he could be doing with seed among his wares. O, said the pedler, it is only a little of a peculiar sort, for a friend in New-York. But can't you spare a little of it? "No, not for gold." At last, upon long persuasion, he spared the planter one gallon for one dollar. At the next house he did the same, sparing a gallon to oblige the man; until he had sold the bushel for eight dollars, which had cost him but 5 shillings in barter.

About five miles beyond the pedler, I overtook an ancient swarthy looking journeyman, of Eagle Creek, as he told me. He wore a salt-and-pepper short-tailed coat, and a broad, flapping, round-crowned, white hat, above his sharp long nose and face, and nearly covering his small quick eyes; and was leaning forward upon a mettled springy-gaited roan, the active old journeyman let me understand, that he had been a swift hunter in his young days, before he turned planter; and that "the best way to make a horse look sleek is, to rub him down with the oats he leaves over-night." As we fell into more intimate acquaintance, he informed me, that, many years ago, when he lived in the low country, he had once boarded General Jackson, for six weeks, that he might go to dancing school. When I asked him, if he then suspected any thing of the future great man in him? "Sure, I did," quoth he, "for was there not the omen of a good sign, which had come long distance down from his nurse, who in her old age removed from the Carolinas, over into our Tennessee?" Well, friend, what was the omen? I never heard of any. "Why?" answered the aged Eagle Creeker, "the story is, that, as the nurse confidentially affirmed, and said she had known the like case once before, the General's mother, a little preceding his expected birth, was one morning so suddenly frightened by the entrance of a strolling fortune-teller, that she immediately waded four months back in her calendar; so that the General was not born until after near fourteen moons; and it was this, which led the glad nurse to foretel, at the time, that the boy would have a good growth, and would certainly one day be a Merry-Andrew, or, at least, beat Jack the Giant Killer."

As I was inquiring about Indian tumuli, which led to my mentioning the christian pilgrims, that used to visit the sepulchre of our Saviour, at Jerusalem—"Why?" replied he, "I do not remember any thing about it in the Pilgrim's Progress." Speaking of public characters, the Eagle Creeker told of an odd state senator, in olden times. He used to sit picking his millstones, and never look up, nor answer, whoever might be addressing him; until perhaps, a week after, if he met the man, he would answer the questions, which the other had forgotten he ever asked him. His rule was, never to answer a query, until he had gone to bed, day or night, to consider of it. He used to ride about with a hair belt to his great coat, with a bent nail to pin the collar; and if he met any young buck very fine dressed, but out of business—"And pray, how much money did you ever earn? you, sailing about in your bananias and chitterlings?" Although thus a humorist, yet was he a leading man in the state. My long nosed friend further related that, when Kentucky first began to increase in population, and it was thus necessary to increase the number of magistrates, it was left with a certain justice to recommend a man fit to be another justice of the peace. He sent in his nomination thus: "I have known this man from boy; and he was always the steadiest hand to point a rifle of any in the country."

The Eagle Creeker here, as he parcelled out a small low house, down a by-lane, where he had once called, informed me, that there lived three single sisters, who kept a house full of cats and dogs. Nanny kept the dogs, Betty the cats, and Sarah, the only one not poor, kept three slaves. At the time he stopped there, the first thing he saw was a round hole in the lath ceiling overhead, and close about the edges of it, seven cats' heads peeping down, them hearing a strange voice, and being afraid to come below. One cat, said Betty, the old gray, was so old that she was obliged to chew pap, and feed her out of her own mouth. Once on a time, a widower neighbor, who was not over rich in this world's goods, went to court one of them. But when they asked, whether he came to see Nanny, or Betty, or Sarah? and he answered, "that it was the three negro one, he did not care a fig which;" how did they spin, and sputter, and Nanny set all her dogs about his legs, and sent the widower home well matched.

During Congress, members of either house are, at times, invited to dine at the President's table. Once, with some others, a raw buckskin was thus honored. Being awkward, and not knowing the names of the new fashioned dishes, when his plate was changed, and he was asked, what he would choose next?—"More bacon and greens;" said he, true to old Virginia. And awhile after, when his plate was again changed, and he was again asked, what he would take next? he again answered, "I think I'll take a little more of bacon and greens." When after dining, the waiter brought to the buckskin an ewer of water to rinse his fingertips, he took the ewer, and drank it off; and presently again came the waiter with another ewer full, when he, already half bursted with water, began to quaff this also, not daring to refuse in fear of being thought ungentle; but when about half done; "By Jonah," cried he, "I believe ye mean to burst me; and I'll be drowned, if I drink any more."

How to CATCH AN OWL. A western paper mentions the following as an easy method of taking owls. When you discover one on tree, and find that it is looking at you, all you have to do is to move quickly round the tree several times, when the owl in the mean time, whose attention will be so firmly fixed, that forgetting the necessity of turning its body with its head, it will follow your motion with its eyes, till it wings its head off.

## LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale LANDS, of excellent quality in the townships Letter B, and Letter C, in the County of Oxford. Through Letter B, the road passes, which is known as the Coop Road. In this township there is a good Sawmill and a good Gristmill. The land is of superior quality—and will be sold to actual settlers on reasonable terms. Through Letter C, a road was granted the last Sessions, and will immediately offer to settlers a great accommodation in their access to the township; and in future, a sure convenience in the transport of their produce.

Through both of these townships new roads are to be made this fall, and purchasers of land will have a good opportunity of paying for the same in contracts for a part or the whole of these roads.

The subscriber would further suggest that purchasers of 500 acres, in lots which shall be of average quality of the land, may be selected in either of these townships, on very moderate terms.—And should purchasers sufficient offer to contract for the making of these roads, the subscriber if applied to, will be ready to enter into the necessary contracts.

For information of the quality of the lands and terms of settlement, application is to be made to RUFUS BARKER, Esq. of Andover; and for sales of 500 acre lots, or larger quantity, and for the contracts for the roads, please apply to JOHN MERRICK, Esq. or the subscriber at Hallowell.

CHARLES VAUGHAN.  
4th July, 1826. 6w 105

BALFOUR'S INQUIRY.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, An Inquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine concerning the Devil and Satan, and into the extent of duration expressed by the terms *Olin*, *Avon*, and *Aionios*, rendered everlasting, forever, &c., in the common version, and especially when applied to punishment, by WALTER BALFOUR.

Those who wish to possess a copy of this work are reminded that early application should be made as the edition published will be soon disposed of.

Paris, Aug. 3.

## STEEL SPRING SADDLES.



### WILLIAM BRAGG,

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself on Belhel Hill, in the

Saddlery & Harness=

Making Business,

where he will accommodate Customers as

promptly and as cheap witt: the various arti-  
cles which he manufactures, as they can be

obtained elsewhere in the country, and which

shall be made of good materials, and faith-

fully wrought—and that he constantly keeps

on hand for sale

Gentlemen's Steel Spring Saddles;

Common Saddles;—Harnesses;—

Bridles & Halters;—Martingales;

Valises;—Breast Girths;—Holsters;

—Cartouch Boxes, with red & black

Belts—and Trunks, of different forms

and sizes.

BELHEL, Aug. 3, 1826. \*109.

Extensive Sale of Real Estate

## A T PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in Port-

land, at the Hotel of C. C. Mitchell,

without reserve, on the twentieth day of Sep-

tember next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

a Township of Land originally granted to the

Agricultural Society of Massachusetts by a

Resolve of the General Court, bearing date

March 1, 1805, and located in September,

1807, which said township was surveyed two

thirds into one hundred and sixty acre lots

and the remaining third into eighty acre lots.

It is situated six miles due west from the eas-

terly boundary line of the State of Maine,

and eighteen miles from the St. Johns River,

and about eighty miles North East from Bang-

or, and bounded on the East by half townships

granted to Groton and Westford Academ-ies,

and on the North by a half township origi-

nally granted to Limerick Academy, and

contains about twenty-three thousand acres

of land more or less.

This township is of the

very first quality, and offers superior induc-

ments to settlers, of which a good warrantee

deed or deeds will be made. Terms liberal

and made known at the sale. For further

particulars apply to Fessenden & Deblie at

their office, Court-street, Portland, where the

plan and field book is ready for examination.

JULY 20, 1826. 109.

To the Honorable Justices of the Court of

Common Pleas, to be holden at Paris,

in the County of Oxford, on the second

Tuesday of June, 1826.

ROBERT EDES, Dyp. Sheriff.

JULY 26, 1826. \*109.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at

Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY the thir-

teenth day of August next, at one o'clock P.M.

at the Dwelling-house of JOSHUA SMITH, Esq.

in Norway, all the right in equity of redemp-

tion which JAS. NOYES, of Norway, has in

and to a certain Farm, situated in said Nor-

way, with the privileges and appurtenances

thereto belonging,—the same being bounded

as follows, viz: the northerly part of Lot No.

58, Lee's Grant, beginning at the easterly

corner of Lot No. 57, and running south, 75

degrees east, 160 rods; thence south, 25 degrees

east, 160 rods; thence north, 25 degrees west

to the boundary first mentioned, containing

40 acres, the same more or less—being the

same that said Noyes conveyed by